

over the past 70 years, and I am sure will continue for many more to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1012, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution Recognizing the historic transformation of the United States-Republic of Korea alliance since the Korean War into a mutually beneficial, global partnership."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIBYA STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4644) to clarify United States policy toward Libya, advance a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Libya, and support the people of Libya, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4644

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Libya Stabilization Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings; statement of policy.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO STABILITY IN LIBYA

- Sec. 101. Report on activities of certain foreign governments and actors in Libya.
- Sec. 102. Report of Russian activities and objectives in Libya.
- Sec. 103. Determination of sanctionable activities of the Libyan National Army with respect to Syria.

TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

- Sec. 201. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons leading, directing, or supporting certain foreign government involvement in Libya.
- Sec. 202. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons threatening the peace or stability of Libya.
- Sec. 203. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons who are responsible for or complicit in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed in Libya.
- Sec. 204. Sanctions described.
- Sec. 205. Waiver.
- Sec. 206. Implementation and regulatory authority.
- Sec. 207. Exception relating to importation of goods.
- Sec. 208. Definitions.
- Sec. 209. Suspension of sanctions.
- Sec. 210. Sunset.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR LIBYA

- Sec. 301. Humanitarian relief for the people of Libya and international refugees and migrants in Libya.
- Sec. 302. Support for democratic governance, elections, and civil society.
- Sec. 303. Engaging international financial institutions to advance Libyan economic recovery and improve public sector financial management.
- Sec. 304. Recovering assets stolen from the Libyan people.

TITLE IV—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

- Sec. 401. Determination of budgetary effects.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The stability and territorial unity of Libya is critical to the security of the United States, Europe, North Africa, and the Sahel, as well as maritime routes in the southern Mediterranean Sea.

(2) United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) identifies containing instability in Libya as one of its six main lines of effort in Africa and works to support diplomatic efforts to reconstitute the Libyan State and to disrupt terrorist organizations that impede that process or threaten United States interests.

(3) According to the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Islamic State in Libya (ISIS-Libya) is "degraded". However, Secretary of Defense Mark Esper said in November 2019 that there is a continued need for lethal operations to keep ISIS-Libya in a degraded state.

(4) On April 4, 2019, Khalifa Haftar, the commander of the Libyan National Army (LNA) ordered forces loyal to him to begin a unilateral military operation to take control of Tripoli, the capital of Libya and seat of the Government of National Accord (GNA), an interim body that emerged from previous United Nations-backed negotiations which the United States Government and the United Nations Security Council have recognized since 2015.

(5) Both the LNA, the GNA, and their associated forces have failed to observe their obligations under international humanitarian law, increased the geographic scope of the conflict, ignored calls for de-escalation and a ceasefire, recruited foreign mercenaries, and intensified ground and air campaigns using heavy weapons, aircraft, and reportedly using armed drones provided by foreign powers.

(6) According to then-United Nations Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Ghassan Salamé, weapons provided by foreign powers to the warring parties in violation of the United Nations arms embargo are being sold to or captured by terrorist groups active in Libya.

(7) According to the United Nations, since the LNA offensive began in April 2019, the conflict in Libya has led to the deaths of more than 2,200 people and the displacement of more than 150,000 people.

(8) All sides of the conflict have requisitioned the houses of civilians, targeted medical facilities, and inhibited humanitarian access to food, health, and other lifesaving services, worsening humanitarian conditions.

(9) More than 2,200 refugees and migrants are detained in detention facilities in Libya with serious risks of torture, starvation, sexual abuse, and death. On July 2, 2019, an airstrike against the Tajura Detention Center killed 53 and wounded 130 people trapped in

the center. The United Nations has called for the immediate release, evacuation, and protection of refugees and migrants detained in conflict zones.

(10) The Department of State's 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report states with regard to Libya, "Trafficking victims—including men, women, and children—are highly vulnerable to extreme violence and other human rights violations in Libya by governmental and non-state armed groups, including: physical, sexual, and verbal assault; abduction for ransom; extortion; arbitrary killings; inhumane detention; and child soldiering. . . Migrants in Libya are extremely vulnerable to sex and labor trafficking [and . . .] are vulnerable to exploitation by state and non-state actors, including employers who refuse to pay laborers' wages."

(11) In November 2019, the GNA and the Government of Turkey signed a Memorandum of Understanding on maritime boundaries in the Mediterranean Sea.

(12) According to a July 2020 Department of Defense Inspector General report, the Wagner Group, a Russian private military company, has deployed as many as 2,500 mercenary forces, including some Syrian fighters, advanced equipment, and advanced capabilities to support the LNA and Russian objectives in North Africa.

(13) According to a July 2020 Department of Defense Inspector General report, "Turkey's president acknowledged that his country sent many Syrian militants to Libya to support the Government of National Accord (GNA). . . USAFRICOM estimated that 3,500 Syrian mercenaries were in Libya supporting the GNA as of the end of March. Citing press reports, USAFRICOM stated that an additional 300 Turkish-supported 'Syrian opposition' fighters arrived in Libya in early April."

(14) In January 2020, LNA-aligned forces shut down oil production in eastern Libya, which according to the United Nations threatens devastating consequences for the Libyan people and for the country's economic and financial situation.

(15) On January 19, 2020, at a peace conference in Berlin, representatives of the Governments of Algeria, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey, the Republic of Congo, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as regional and multilateral organizations, agreed to refrain from interference in Libya's internal affairs, abide by the United Nations arms embargo, and advance a 55-point communique to resolve the conflict in Libya.

(16) On January 30, 2020, then-United Nations Special Representative Salamé asserted, "the warring parties have continued to receive advanced equipment, fighters, and advisors from foreign states, in violation of the UN arms embargo and pledges made by representatives of these countries in Berlin".

(17) On February 12, 2020, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "The task of bringing the Libyans back to the negotiating table has been complicated by the involvement of external actors. Libya is not the place for Russian mercenaries, or fighters from Syria, Chad, and Sudan. It is not the place for the Emiratis, Russians, or Turks to be fighting battles on the ground through intermediaries they sponsor or support with sophisticated and deadly equipment in pursuit of their own agendas."

(18) On February 13, 2020, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2510, which endorses the Conclusions of the International Conference on Libya held in Berlin, affirms the need for a lasting ceasefire, demands full compliance by all

member states with the United Nations arms embargo, and expresses unequivocal support for the United Nations Special Representative and the ongoing UNSMIL-facilitated intra-Libyan dialogue.

(b) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to advance a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Libya through a political process as the best way to secure United States interests, ensure a stable and unified Libya, reduce the threat of terrorism, and provide peace and opportunity to the Libyan people;

(2) to support the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), which established an arms embargo on Libya, and subsequent resolutions modifying and extending the embargo;

(3) to enforce Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of persons contributing to the situation in Libya (April 19, 2016)), designed to target individuals or entities who “threaten the peace, security, and stability of Libya”;

(4) to oppose attacks on civilians, medical workers, and critical infrastructure, including water supplies, in Libya, and to support accountability for those engaged in such heinous actions;

(5) to support Libya’s sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2510 (2020) and all predecessor resolutions with respect to Libya, including by—

(A) taking action to end the violence and flow of arms;

(B) rejecting attempts by any party to illicitly export Libya’s oil; and

(C) urging Libyan parties to eject foreign military and mercenary forces;

(6) to leverage diplomatic relations to convince the parties to the conflict in Libya to immediately de-escalate and halt their current fighting and persuade foreign powers to stop providing personnel, including mercenaries, weapons, and financing that exacerbate the conflict;

(7) to support building on the Libyan Political Agreement as a viable framework for the political solution in Libya and to urge all Libyan parties to resume the inclusive Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process under the auspices of UNSMIL;

(8) to support a negotiated and peaceful political solution that includes a single, unified, inclusive, and effective Libyan Government approved by the Libyan House of Representatives, the end of a transitional period achieved through free, fair, inclusive, and credible elections, a fair and transparent allocation of resources, interim security arrangements, and a process for the reunification of Libyan government ministries and Libyan sovereign institutions, including the Central Bank of Libya, the National Oil Corporation, and the Libyan Investment Authority;

(9) to support constant, unimpeded, and reliable humanitarian access to those in need and to hold accountable those who impede or threaten the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(10) to seek to bring an end to trafficking in persons such as slavery, forced labor, and sexual exploitation, including with respect to migrants;

(11) to advocate for the immediate release and safe evacuations of detained refugees and migrants trapped by the fighting in Libya;

(12) to encourage implementation of UNSMIL’s plan for the organized and gradual closure of migrant detention centers in Libya;

(13) to support current and future democratic and economic development; and

(14) to discourage all parties from heightening tensions in the region, through unhelpful and provocative actions.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO STABILITY IN LIBYA

SEC. 101. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND ACTORS IN LIBYA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a description of the full extent of involvement in Libya by foreign governments, including the Governments of Russia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, China, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, including—

(A) a description of which governments are linked to drone and aircraft strikes;

(B) a list of the types and estimated amounts of equipment transferred by each government described in this paragraph to the parties to the conflict, including foreign military contractors, mercenaries, or paramilitary forces operating in Libya; and

(C) an estimate of the financial support provided by each government described in this paragraph to the parties to the conflict, including foreign military contractors, mercenaries, or paramilitary forces operating in Libya;

(2) an analysis and determination of whether the actions by the governments described in paragraph (1) violate the arms embargo with respect to Libya under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2473 (2019) and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

(3) a list of the specific offending materiel or financial support transfers provided by a government described in paragraph (1) that violate the arms embargo with respect to Libya under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2473 (2019) and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

(4) a description of the activities of each foreign armed group, including the Russian Wagner Group, Turkish military contractors and mercenaries, affiliates of ISIS, al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and Ansar al-Sharia, in Libya;

(5) a description of European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) efforts to enforce the United Nations arms embargo and facilitate a ceasefire;

(6) a description of any violations of the arms embargo by European Union member states; and

(7) a description of United States diplomatic engagement with the European Union and NATO regarding enforcement of the United Nations arms embargo.

(b) **FORM.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 102. REPORT OF RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES IN LIBYA.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) General Stephen Townsend, Commander of United States Africa Command (AFRICOM), warned in January 2020 that in

Libya, Russia seeks to “demonstrate itself as an alternative partner to the West” and seeks to position itself alongside the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(2) AFRICOM has also stated that the Russian military presence in Libya threatens future United States military partnerships and counterterrorism cooperation by impeding United States access to Libya.

(3) In May 2020, AFRICOM reported that the Government of Russia deployed 14 MiG-29 and Su-24 aircraft to Libya to support Russian state-sponsored private military contractors, including the Wagner Group.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains an assessment of Russian activities and objectives in Libya, including—

(A) the potential threat such activities pose to the United States, southern Europe, NATO, and partners in the Mediterranean Sea and North African region;

(B) the direct role of Russia in Libyan financial affairs, to include issuing and printing currency; and

(C) Russia’s use of mercenaries, military contractors, equipment, and paramilitary forces in Libya.

(2) **FORM.**—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(3) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 103. DETERMINATION OF SANCTIONABLE ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBYAN NATIONAL ARMY WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a list of members of the Libyan National Army (LNA), and details of their activities, that the President determines are knowingly responsible for sanctionable offenses pursuant to—

(1) section 7412 of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 8791 note; 133 Stat. 2292); or

(2) Executive Order 13582 (76 Fed. Reg. 52209; relating to blocking property of the Government of Syria and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to Syria (August 17, 2011)).

TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

SEC. 201. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS LEADING, DIRECTING, OR SUPPORTING CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN LIBYA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose each of the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to each foreign person that the President determines knowingly engages in an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) **ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.**—A foreign person engages in an activity described in this subsection if the person leads, directs, or provides significant financial, material, or technological support to, or knowingly engages in a significant transaction with, a non-Libyan foreign person that is—

(1) in Libya in a military or commercial capacity as a military contractor, mercenary, or part of a paramilitary force; and

(2) engaged in significant actions that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Libya.

SEC. 202. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS THREATENING THE PEACE OR STABILITY OF LIBYA.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose each of the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to each foreign person on the list required by subsection (b).

(b) LIST.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of—

(1) foreign persons, including senior government officials, militia leaders, paramilitary leaders, and other persons who provide significant support to militia or paramilitary groups in Libya, that the President determines are knowingly—

(A) engaged in significant actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Libya, including any supply of arms or related materiel in violation of a United Nations Security Council resolution with respect to Libya;

(B) engaged in significant actions or policies that obstruct, undermine, delay, or impede, or pose a significant risk of obstructing, undermining, delaying, or impeding the United Nations-mediated political process that seeks a negotiated and peaceful solution to the Libyan crisis;

(C) engaged in significant actions that may lead to or result in the misappropriation of significant state assets of Libya;

(D) involved in, or has been involved in, the significant illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya, including the significant illicit production, refining, brokering, sale, purchase, or export of Libyan oil;

(E) significantly threatening or coercing Libyan state financial institutions or the Libyan National Oil Company; or

(F) significantly responsible for actions or policies that are intended to undermine efforts to promote stabilization and economic recovery in Libya;

(2) foreign persons that the President determines are successor entities to persons referred to in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1); and

(3) foreign persons that the President determines—

(A) own or control, or are owned or controlled by, a person referred to in any of subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2); and

(B) have provided, or attempted to provide, significant financial, material, technological, or other support for, or goods or services in support of, a person referred to in any of subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) for purposes of engaging in any activity listed in such subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1).

(4) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years; or

(B) as new information becomes available.

(5) FORM.—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 203. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTED IN LIBYA.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose each of the sanctions described in section 204 with respect to each

foreign person on the list required by subsection (b).

(b) LIST OF PERSONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of foreign persons, including senior government officials, militia leaders, paramilitary leaders, and other persons who provide significant support to militia or paramilitary groups in Libya, that the President determines are knowingly responsible for or complicit in, or have directly or indirectly engaged in, gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed in Libya.

(2) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years; or

(B) as new information becomes available.

(3) FORM.—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 204. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.

(a) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions to be imposed with respect to a foreign person under section 201, 202, or 203 are the following:

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of the person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.—

(A) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—A foreign person who meets any of the criteria described section 201, 202, or 203 is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—A foreign person subject to section 201, 202, or 203 is subject to the following:

(i) Revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person's possession.

(b) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated under section 306(2) to carry out subsection (a)(1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Sanctions under subsection (a)(2) shall not apply to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement

regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(d) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH NATIONAL SECURITY.—The following activities shall be exempt from sanctions under this section:

(1) Activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.).

(2) Any authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States.

SEC. 205. WAIVER.

The President may waive the application of sanctions imposed on a foreign person under this title if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) not later than the date on which such waiver will take effect, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice of and justification for such waiver.

SEC. 206. IMPLEMENTATION AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

The President—

(1) is authorized to exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this title; and

(2) shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this title.

SEC. 207. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

SEC. 208. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(2) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms “admitted” and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(4) FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term “foreign government” means any government of a country other than the United States.

(5) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(6) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) an individual who is a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

(7) GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.—The term “gross violations of internationally recognized

human rights” has the meaning given such term in section 502B(d)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d)(1)).

SEC. 209. SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may suspend in whole or in part the imposition of sanctions otherwise required under this title for periods not to exceed 90 days if the President determines that the parties to the conflict in Libya have agreed to and are upholding a sustainable, good-faith ceasefire in support of a lasting political solution in Libya.

(b) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President makes a determination to suspend the imposition of sanctions as described in subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the determination.

(c) REIMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Any sanctions suspended under subsection (a) shall be reimposed if the President determines that the criteria described in that subsection are no longer being met.

SEC. 210. SUNSET.

The requirement to impose sanctions under this title shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2024.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR LIBYA

SEC. 301. HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE OF LIBYA AND INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN LIBYA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should—

(A) continue efforts to address Libya’s humanitarian crisis;

(B) leverage diplomatic relations with the warring parties to guarantee constant, reliable humanitarian access by frontline providers in Libya;

(C) leverage diplomatic relations with the warring parties, the United Nations, and the European Union to encourage the voluntary safe passage of detained vulnerable migrants and refugees from the conflict zones in Libya; and

(D) support efforts to document and publicize gross violations of internationally recognized human rights and international humanitarian law, including efforts related to trafficking in persons such as slavery, forced labor, and sexual exploitation, and hold perpetrators accountable; and

(2) humanitarian assistance to address the crisis in Libya should be targeted toward those most in need and delivered through partners that uphold internationally recognized humanitarian principles, with robust monitoring to ensure assistance is reaching intended beneficiaries.

(b) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the Secretary of State, should continue to support humanitarian assistance to individuals and communities in Libya, including—

(1) health assistance, including logistical and technical assistance to hospitals, ambulances, and health clinics in affected communities, including migrant communities, and provision of basic public health commodities;

(2) services, such as medicines and medical supplies and equipment;

(3) assistance to provide—

(A) protection, food, and shelter, including to migrant communities; and

(B) water, sanitation, and hygiene (commonly referred to as “WASH”); and

(4) technical assistance to ensure health, food, and commodities are appropriately selected, procured, targeted, monitored, and distributed.

(c) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with

the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy on the following:

(1) How the United States, working with relevant foreign governments and multilateral organizations, plans to address the humanitarian situation in Libya.

(2) Diplomatic efforts by the United States to encourage strategic burden-sharing with international donors, including foreign governments and multilateral organizations on efforts to improve the humanitarian situation in Libya.

(3) How to address humanitarian access challenges and ensure protection for vulnerable refugees and migrants, including protection from trafficking in persons such as slavery, forced labor, and sexual exploitation.

(4) How the United States is mitigating risk, utilizing third party monitors, and ensuring effective delivery of assistance.

(d) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, should work with relevant foreign governments and multilateral organizations to coordinate a high-level summit with respect to Libya in order to—

(1) advance a ceasefire;

(2) facilitate a political process to achieve such a ceasefire; and

(3) coordinate donations to advance the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Libya and international migrants and refugees in Libya in order to carry out the strategy required by subsection (c).

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 302. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, ELECTIONS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall coordinate United States Government efforts to—

(1) support efforts to resolve the current civil conflict in Libya;

(2) work to help the people of Libya and a future Libyan government develop functioning, unified Libyan economic, security, and governing institutions;

(3) work to ensure free, fair, inclusive, and credible elections organized by an independent and effective High National Elections Commission in Libya, including through supporting electoral security and international election observation and by providing training and technical assistance to institutions with election-related responsibilities, as appropriate;

(4) work with the people of Libya, non-governmental organizations, and Libyan institutions to strengthen democratic governance, reinforce civilian institutions and support decentralization in order to address community grievances, promote social cohesion, mitigate drivers of violent extremism, and help communities recover from Islamic State occupation;

(5) defend against gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Libya, including by supporting efforts to document such violations;

(6) to combat corruption and improve the transparency and accountability of Libyan government institutions; and

(7) to support the efforts of independent media outlets to broadcast, distribute, and share information with the Libyan people.

(b) RISK MITIGATION AND ASSISTANCE MONITORING.—The Secretary of State and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that appropriate steps are taken to mitigate risk of diversion of assistance for Libya and ensure reliable third-party monitoring is utilized for projects in Libya that United States Government personnel are unable to access and monitor.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities carried out under subsection (a).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$23,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 to carry out subsection (a).

(2) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Any expenditure of amounts made available to carry out subsection (a) shall be subject to the notification requirements applicable to—

(A) expenditures from the Economic Support Fund under section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346(c)); and

(B) expenditures from the Development Assistance Fund under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2413(a)).

SEC. 303. ENGAGING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO ADVANCE LIBYAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to support, in a way that is consistent with broader United States national interests, a Libyan-led process to develop a framework for the economic recovery of Libya and improved public sector financial management, complementary to United Nations-led peace efforts and in support of the future establishment of a sovereign state with democratic institutions and the rule of law in Libya.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—To the extent consistent with broader United States national interests, the framework described in subsection (a) shall include the following policy proposals:

(1) To restore, respect, and safeguard the integrity, unity, and lawful governance of Libya’s key economic ministries and institutions, in particular the Central Bank of Libya, the Libya Investment Authority, the National Oil Corporation, and the Audit Bureau (AB).

(2) To improve the accountability and effectiveness of Libyan authorities, including sovereign economic institutions, in providing services and opportunity to the Libyan people.

(3) To assist in improving public financial management and reconciling the public accounts of national financial institutions and letters of credit issued by private Libyan financial institutions as needed pursuant to a political process.

(4) To restore the production, efficient management, and development of Libya’s oil

and gas industries so such industries are resilient against malign foreign influence and can generate prosperity on behalf of the Libyan people.

(5) To promote the development of private sector enterprise.

(6) To improve the transparency and accountability of public sector employment and wage distribution.

(7) To strengthen supervision of and reform of Libyan financial institutions.

(8) To eliminate exploitation of price controls and market distorting subsidies in the Libyan economy.

(9) To support opportunities for United States businesses.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In supporting the framework described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to encourage the institution to consult with relevant stakeholders in the financial, governance, and energy sectors.

(d) DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—In this section, the term “international financial institution” means the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Finance Corporation, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, African Development Bank, African Development Fund, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa, and Inter-American Investment Corporation.

(e) TERMINATION.—The requirements of this section shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2024.

SEC. 304. RECOVERING ASSETS STOLEN FROM THE LIBYAN PEOPLE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General should, to the extent practicable, advance a coordinated international effort—

(1) to carry out special financial investigations to identify and track assets taken from the people and institutions of Libya through theft, corruption, money laundering, or other illicit means; and

(2) to work with foreign governments—

(A) to share financial investigations intelligence, as appropriate;

(B) to oversee the assets identified pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(C) to provide technical assistance to help governments establish the necessary legal framework to carry out asset forfeitures.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The coordinated international effort described in subsection (a) should include input from—

(1) the Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes of the Department of the Treasury;

(2) the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury; and

(3) the Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section of the Department of Justice.

TITLE IV—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 401. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHIO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4644.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Libya Stabilization Act, an important piece of legislation introduced by the chairman and the ranking member of the Middle East and North Africa Subcommittee, Mr. DEUTCH, along with Ranking Member WILSON.

This bill responds to years of instability and violence in Libya, which has given Russia a new foothold in North Africa and contributed to the growth of violent extremist groups.

Though there is welcome news of an emerging ceasefire in Libya, facilitated by the United Nations, sporadic violence continues and dangerous militia groups remain active throughout the country.

The Libya Stabilization Act addresses these threats by sanctioning outside actors who fuel the conflict or perpetrate human rights abuses. The bill also directs additional U.S. support to humanitarian relief and assistance efforts to help strengthen democratic governance; build a better, peaceful future for Libya; and ensure the security of the U.S. and our allies.

It is in our interest to help prevent Libya from spiraling even further into lawlessness. A vacuum of leadership in Tripoli gives way to extremism, which poses threats to the United States, our allies, and partners.

I thank Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. WILSON for their work on this measure, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

Washington, DC, November 9, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 4644, the “Libya Stabilization Act,” that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 4644, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the

Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, November 11, 2020.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,

Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4644, Libya Stabilization Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 4644 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, November 11, 2020.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,

Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4644, Libya Stabilization Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 4644 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Financial Services conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, November 13, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,

*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 4644, the Libya Stabilization Act. In order to permit H.R. 4644 to proceed expeditiously to the House Floor, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H.R. 4644 in light of the mutually agreed changes to provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services. We are also doing so based on our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H.R. 4644 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward with regard to any matters in the Committee's jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation that involves the Committee's jurisdiction and request your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 4644.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4644, the Libya Stabilization Act. Despite a U.N. arms embargo, foreign actors are continuing to support both sides of the conflict.

For example, Russia is supporting General Haftar's Libyan National Army. AFRICOM publishes pictures of advanced Russian aircraft in Libya. AFRICOM also estimates that Russia is supporting thousands of mercenaries from the Wagner Group and from Syria to fight for Haftar. Turkey has brought in more than 5,000 Syrian mercenaries to support the Government of National Accord.

Flooding Libya with foreign mercenaries and heavy weaponry could destabilize the country and region for generations.

We need to incentivize all parties to embrace a political track to establish stable governance in Libya and end the violence. That is the purpose of this legislation before us today.

I am pleased that since our committee first considered this bill over the summer, the U.N. has managed to broker a ceasefire. The parties are using this opportunity to continue negotiations regarding the future of Libya.

Unfortunately, as we have seen many times in this conflict, there is still the possibility that spoilers could upend this peace process.

That is why, under this legislation, if individuals are threatening the peace, security, and stability of Libya, they

will be subject to sanctions. But the bill clearly states that if there is a ceasefire in place, as there is at this time, at this very moment, then the sanctions do not apply.

We are using our leverage to support the emerging political process and a peaceful future for the people of Libya.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), the author of this important bill and the chair of the Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I will speak to this bill in just a couple of seconds, but I want to pause, if I may, just to reflect on the Committee on Foreign Affairs bills that are on the floor today and what they say about the chairman of our committee, Mr. ENGEL.

Mr. ENGEL, for more than three decades in the United States House of Representatives, has led with American values representing human rights, standing with our allies, and standing up against autocrats all around the world. And since I don't know, because of the pandemic, how much floor time we will have in the coming days and weeks, I wanted to take this moment to express on behalf of not only myself but I know so many of his colleagues and friends around the country our deep appreciation for his leadership for all these years.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today that we are considering the Libya Stabilization Act, a bipartisan bill that I introduced with my colleague, Middle East Subcommittee Ranking Member JOE WILSON.

As Mr. YOHO said, since we advanced this legislation out of committee in July, Libya experienced a cease-fire and a burst of diplomacy that I hope will bring increased security and, eventually, peace to all Libyans.

The most recent round of U.N.-led talks yielded an agreement to hold "free and fair, inclusive and credible" Presidential and parliamentary elections next year.

These are important accomplishments, and credit should be given to the Libyan representatives to the negotiations, as well as the U.N., the U.S. Embassy in Libya, and both the Tunisian and Egyptian Governments for hosting recent political and military discussions.

However, hard work and difficult compromises lie ahead. Recent talks failed to yield a transitional governmental administration. Public services like electricity continue to be limited or nonexistent.

Moreover, progress on securing withdrawal of weapons, foreign forces, and mercenaries from Libya remains elusive. And we should not forget that previous diplomatic efforts in Libya repeatedly failed.

That is why it is so important that we pass this bill today. It calls for a more active U.S. role in diplomacy, provides humanitarian assistance, and supports future elections, measures that will reinforce negotiations.

It also sanctions those who deploy mercenaries, support militias, violate the U.N. arms embargo, and commit human rights violations in Libya. The bill's punitive measures take effect if the cease-fire collapses, which will incentivize the warring parties to remain at the negotiating table rather than return to the battlefield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, the bill that we will pass today demonstrates this Congress' interest in deescalating the conflict and that we support working with the U.N., our European allies, regional states, and Libyans to end the war and to help rebuild Libya.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. WILSON for his leadership on this issue. I also thank both the majority and minority staffs of the committee, and special thanks to Ryan Doherty of my staff for his tireless efforts in bringing this bill to this floor today.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) for their leadership in introducing this bill, which I support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to once again thank Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. WILSON for their hard work in authorizing this measure.

I want to thank Mr. DEUTCH for his kind words. We have worked very closely together through the years on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He has been one of the best members—always there, always fighting, always principled—and I thank him for the nice, kind words he said about me.

We all say kind things about him because he is such an important member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and I have enjoyed serving with him all these years. So I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. Speaker, let me say, I urge all Members to join me in supporting this legislation, again, Mr. DEUTCH's and Mr. WILSON's hard work in authoring this measure. I urge all colleagues to support this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4644, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AFFIRMING NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF UNITED STATES-IRAQ BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1062) affirming the nature and importance of the United States-Iraq bilateral relationship, including security and economic components of the relationship, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1062

Whereas the United States remains committed to supporting a sovereign and democratic Iraq at peace with its neighbors and safe for its citizens, regardless of their religion, sect, or ethnicity;

Whereas in 2014, forces of the Islamic State (commonly known as “IS” and also known as “ISIS” or “ISIL”) seized significant territory in Iraq, leading Iraq’s Prime Minister to request international military intervention;

Whereas the United States began military intervention against the Islamic State in Iraq in 2014, working with international coalition partners and Iraqi security forces to combat the Islamic State and to retake Iraqi territory from Islamic State fighters;

Whereas the Islamic State ruled areas it controlled with terror and brutal violence, including through heinous acts such as mass executions, public beheadings, desecration of holy sites, sexual enslavement and rape, and abuse and torture of minors;

Whereas the Government of Iraq declared military victory against the Islamic State in December 2017, but insurgent attacks by remaining terrorist fighters have continued and threaten peace and stability in some areas of Iraq;

Whereas an estimated 6 million Iraqis have been rendered internally displaced since 2014, of whom 1.4 million remain internally displaced;

Whereas members of religious and ethnic minority groups, including Iraqi Christian communities and Yazidis, faced particular brutality under the Islamic State and often lacked the resources and capacity for protection;

Whereas the Islamic State’s destructive rule and ensuing military campaign left large areas of key population centers uninhabitable, including Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Ninewa governorates, where efforts at resettlement, reconstruction, service delivery, governance, and security remain challenging;

Whereas the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) 2020 humanitarian needs assessment previously anticipated that as many as 4.1 million Iraqis will need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2020, and humanitarian needs are likely to be further exacerbated by socio-economic disruptions attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the United States was the top donor to the 2018 and 2019 United Nations Iraq Humanitarian Response Plans and has contributed nearly \$2.75 billion to humanitarian relief efforts in Iraq since 2014, including more than \$750 million in humanitarian support since fiscal year 2018;

Whereas in July 2017, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reported that “after decades of war, the sheer volume of explosive

devices renders Iraq one of the most heavily contaminated countries in the world”;

Whereas multiple nongovernmental human rights organizations and media investigations have reported that areas still suffering from the lack of reconstruction, service delivery, governance, and security are acutely susceptible to re-radicalization by Islamic State underground cells or follow-on elements;

Whereas human rights organizations have reported that thousands of displaced Iraqis, including children, are unable to obtain or replace civil documentation due to displacement caused by Islamic State;

Whereas some paramilitary forces, including some elements of the “Popular Mobilization Units” or “PMUs” that mobilized to fight Islamic State terrorists have yet to be fully integrated into national security institutions and threaten civilian populations in some areas, including vulnerable minority groups;

Whereas in late 2019, some Iraqi security force units, including non-state militias, responded violently to peaceful protests resulting in the deaths of more than 550 Iraqi civilians and many more injured;

Whereas in 2019 and 2020, Iranian aligned militias, some of whom operate Iraqi PMUs conducted numerous attacks on United States and coalition forces in Iraq as well as Iraqi military facilities and Iraqi nationals, including a December 2019 attack that killed a United States citizen contractor and wounded others, and a March 2020, attack that killed a United States servicemember, a United States contractor, a British soldier, and injured at least a dozen other troops;

Whereas Iranian aligned militias and some PMUs were reportedly involved in the December 31, 2019, to January 1, 2020, siege on the United States Embassy in Baghdad, in which attackers set fire to structures and damaged property;

Whereas in July 2019 the Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR) informed the Department of Defense and Department of State Inspector General that the Islamic State in Iraq continues to recruit from isolated rural areas “exploiting perceived weaknesses and failures of the Iraqi government, particularly in Sunni areas where the population feels neglected”;

Whereas a July 2019 Department of Defense and Department of State Lead Inspector General (LIG) Report to Congress on Operation Inherent Resolve stated the “Department of State and USAID reported that the greatest obstacles preventing IDPs from returning . . . are lack of security and economic opportunity, and damage to housing” as well as a lack of “legal assistance to recover or renew identification documents”;

Whereas in March 2020 Iraq confirmed its first case of COVID-19, which soon spread throughout the country, straining Iraq’s already struggling healthcare system, and infecting 64,000 Iraqis and killing 2,685 Iraqis, including 592 Iraqi doctors, as of June 2020; and

Whereas the LIG reported in May 2020 that “the emergence of COVID-19 in Iraq has further restricted humanitarian access and presented a significant risk to internally displaced person (IDP) and refugee camps across the country”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports a sovereign and democratic Iraq at peace with its neighbors and safe for its citizens, regardless of religion, sect, or ethnicity;

(2) calls on the Administration to provide continued support for Iraqi efforts to ensure stability and security for a democratic Iraq;

(3) calls on the Government of Iraq to take all appropriate action to protect United States diplomats and United States servicemembers, including by holding accountable those involved in the December 31, 2019, through January 1, 2020, attack on the United States Embassy;

(4) supports robust exercise by Iraqis of the rights to free speech and assembly as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of Iraq;

(5) calls on the Government of Iraq to hold accountable all those responsible for violence against peaceful protestors, including members of Iraqi security forces as applicable;

(6) calls on all countries to continue upholding the principle of non-refoulement for refugees subject to violence, persecution, or death if forcibly returned to Iraq, including for reasons of religious persecution, and to assist internally displaced Iraqis to safely and voluntarily return to their homes;

(7) encourages the United States to continue to work with bilateral and multilateral partners and international nongovernmental organizations on the stabilization of Iraq;

(8) calls on the Administration to continue assisting religious and ethnic minority communities targeted by the Islamic State for genocide;

(9) calls on the Administration to continue to work with the Government of Iraq to eliminate child labor and forced labor in Iraq;

(10) supports expanded bilateral trade and investment between the United States and Iraq;

(11) supports development of an Iraqi private sector based on rule of law and free market principles;

(12) supports the 2020 United States-Iraq Strategic Dialogues and the principles agreed upon by both the United States and Iraq in such Dialogues and the fostering of continued dialogue based on such Dialogues;

(13) calls on the Administration to continue providing medical assistance to support the Iraqi healthcare sector in combating COVID-19; and

(14) calls on the Government of Iraq to allow humanitarian and stabilization assistance programs to be implemented without bureaucratic delays or impediments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHIO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 1062, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Congressmen ALLRED and RESCHENTHALER’s resolution affirming the importance of the United States-Iraq relationship.

Iraq faces many challenges. ISIS cells are beginning to reemerge; coronavirus cases have climbed in recent months; and Iraq’s economy, like much of the globe, is suffering. When